S. 296

To amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 to allow commercial nuclear utilities that have contracts with the Secretary of Energy under section 302 of that Act to receive credits to offset the cost of storing spent fuel that the Secretary is unable to accept for storage on and after January 31, 1998.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

February 11, 1997

Mr. Bryan (for himself and Mr. Reid) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

A BILL

To amend the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 to allow commercial nuclear utilities that have contracts with the Secretary of Energy under section 302 of that Act to receive credits to offset the cost of storing spent fuel that the Secretary is unable to accept for storage on and after January 31, 1998.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Independent Spent Nu-
- 5 clear Fuel Storage Act of 1997".

1 SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

- Sec. 1. Short title.
- Sec. 2. Table of contents.
- Sec. 3. Definitions.
- Sec. 4. Findings.
- Sec. 5. Amendments to the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982.

2 SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

- For purposes of this Act—
- 4 (1) the term "Commission" means the Nuclear
- 5 Regulatory Commission; and
- 6 (2) the term "Secretary" means the Secretary
- 7 of the Department of Energy.

8 SEC. 4. FINDINGS.

- 9 The Congress finds that—
- 10 (1) by 1998, approximately 45,000 tons of
- spent nuclear fuel will be stored at commercial nu-
- clear reactors across the Nation;
- 13 (2) the deep geologic high-level radioactive
- waste and spent nuclear fuel repository envisioned
- by the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C.
- 16 10101 et seq.) will not be constructed in time to per-
- mit the Secretary to receive and accept high-level ra-
- 18 dioactive waste or spent nuclear fuel as con-
- templated by sections 123 and 302 of that Act (42
- 20 U.S.C. 10143, 10222), with the result that the Sec-
- 21 retary will be unable to perform contracts executed
- pursuant to section 302(a) of that Act with persons

- who generate or hold title to high-level radioactive waste or spent nuclear fuel;
 - (3) there have been no orders for the development or construction of civilian nuclear power generating facilities since the enactment of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982; several such facilities that were anticipated when the Act was enacted are not operating now;
 - (4) it does not now appear that a deep geologic high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel repository will be available before the year 2010 or later;
 - (5) by the time a deep geologic repository is available many currently operating commercial nuclear reactors will need spent fuel storage capacity beyond the maximum now available in at-reactor spent fuel storage pools; nuclear utilities have spent and will spend major sums to construct facilities, including dry cask spent fuel storage facilities, for use in the interim before a deep geologic repository is available;
 - (6) the sums spent for the purposes described in paragraph (5) are the same funds that commercial nuclear utilities intended to contribute to the Nuclear Waste Fund established by section 302(c)

- of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10222(c));
 - (7) the technology for long-term storage of spent nuclear fuel, including the technology of dry cask storage, has improved dramatically since the enactment of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982;
 - (8) the existing statutory jurisdiction of the Commission, under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2001 et. seq.), the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5801 et. seq.), Executive Order 11834 (42 U.S.C. 5801 note), the Nuclear Regulatory Commission Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1980, and the Commission's various authorization Acts includes the jurisdiction to review and evaluate the spent fuel storage capability of commercial nuclear utilities that hold or seek licenses to receive and possess nuclear materials from the Commission;
 - (9) commercial nuclear utilities that hold licenses to receive and possess nuclear materials are generally well suited to maintain the institutional capability necessary to become stewards of spent nuclear fuel during a period of interim storage; and
 - (10) the increased radioactive decay that will occur in spent nuclear fuel that has been stored for

1	interim periods prior to delivery to the Secretary
2	pursuant to section 123 of the Nuclear Waste Policy
3	Act of 1982 (42 U.S.C. 10143) will ease and facili-
4	tate its subsequent handling, transportation, and
5	final disposal.
6	SEC. 5. AMENDMENTS TO THE NUCLEAR WASTE POLICY
7	ACT OF 1982.
8	Section 302 of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982
9	(42 U.S.C. 10222(a)) is amended by inserting at the end
10	thereof the following new subsection:
11	"(f)(1) After January 31, 1998, if the Secretary does
12	not have a facility available to accept spent fuel from per-
13	sons holding contracts under this section, those persons
14	may, through credits on fee payments under subsection
15	(a)(2), offset the expenses of providing storage of spent
16	fuel the Secretary would have accepted if a facility was
17	available (including expenses reasonably incurred before
18	that date in anticipation of the necessity of providing such
19	storage) and until the date of the Secretary's first accept-
20	ance of that person's spent fuel at a storage or disposal
21	facility authorized by this Act.
22	"(2) The credits described in paragraph (1)—
23	"(A) shall be deducted from each remittance of
24	a person's fee payments to the Nuclear Waste Fund
25	from the time that the person meets the conditions

of paragraph (1) until the time that the Secretary first accepts that person's spent fuel at a storage or disposal facility authorized by this Act; and "(B) shall be in an amount determined by the Secretary to reflect the cost of storage qualifying under subsection (f)(1).".

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